



## Darwin Initiative Annual Report

### Important note:

To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders: it is expected that this report will be about 10 pages in length, excluding annexes



**Submission Deadline: 30 April 2011**

### Darwin Project Information

Project Reference	17-018
Project Title	Management Programmes for Indigenous Voluntary Conserved Areas in Oaxaca, Mexico
Host Country/ies	Mexico
UK contract holder institution	Global Diversity Foundation
Host country partner institutions	CIIDIR-IPN, CONAFOR, CORENCHI, Geoconservación
Other partner institutions	Inecol, CIGA, Ojo de Agua, COAPI, Altepeltl
Darwin Grant Value	£231,372
Start/end dates of project	April 2009 – 31 March 2012
Reporting period (eg Apr 2010 – Mar 2011) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011. Annual report 2
Project Leader name	Gary J. Martin
Project website	General updates on the project are available on GDF's UK website, <a href="http://www.globaldiversity.org.uk">www.globaldiversity.org.uk</a>
Report authors, main contributors and date	Claudia Camacho, Gary J. Martin, 27 June 2011

### 1. Project Background

In 2006, CORENCHI, an indigenous organisation comprising six indigenous Chinantec communities, requested the assistance of GDF in building their capability to manage voluntary conserved areas (VCAs). Certified by the National Commission of Natural Protected Areas (CONANP) in 2004, the CORENCHI VCAs encompass 26,770 hectares (ha) of well-preserved primary cloud forest in northern Oaxaca, an area rich in biological, cultural and linguistic diversity. Since December 2007, GDF has collaborated with Mexican partners to build the ability of CORENCHI to comply with their obligations under this certification scheme, providing an important period of fieldwork, documentation and analysis that has allowed us to re-evaluate local needs and activities, and identify three top priorities: (1) a community management programme for the CORENCHI VCAs; (2) continued capability building necessary for the implementation of this programme; and (3) outreach to disseminate the results to local, national and international audiences.

The initiative to recognise Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs) – of which the CORENCHI VCAs are an example – is a recent global phenomenon driven by local communities, NGOs, international organizations and certain governments. Due to its achievements and experience in community conservation, Mexico is an important case study in ICCA development. The indigenous communities of Oaxaca provide groundbreaking experiences of self-mobilised *in situ* conservation and sustainable biodiversity use that have not required the communities to relinquish their ownership and traditional management of natural resources. Mexican policy-makers have responded to these unprecedented developments by modifying federal environmental law in May 2008 to incorporate VCAs as an official category of protected area, and one that requires a clear management strategy.

Progress in certifying VCAs needs to be matched by building of infrastructure, human resources and capabilities for long-term community management, as well as by conducting research on the VCAs' biological diversity, conservation potential and natural resource management. Our proposal responds to these developments and needs by promoting community-based VCA management programmes, developed with our local partners, and informed by UK expertise. Our action plan includes (1) capability building for VCA personnel and associated researchers in biological inventories, community mapping, resource management, ethnoecological and social science methods, environmental education and biodiversity law; (2) practical experience for local people and external collaborators in field research; (3) advanced seminars for university-trained colleagues from host country institutions; (4) dissemination of project results in local, national and international forums. Over the two first years of the project, we have conducted intensive fieldwork in two CORENCHI communities: Santiago Tlatepusco and San Pedro Tlatepusco, with territories of 5,928 and 6,380 ha, respectively, that voluntarily protect 9,350 ha as VCAs. We have conducted dissemination, outreach and training activities in the other four CORENCHI member communities, thus extending the reach of the project. The location of Oaxaca State and the six CORENCHI communities are detailed in the following maps.



Location of Oaxaca and CORENCHI communities. Green dot on the left map indicates the location of the enlarged section on the right.

## 2. Project Partnerships

### *Project partnerships:*

#### **CIIDIR-Oaxaca. The Interdisciplinary Research Centre for Integrated Regional Development of the National Polytechnic Institute**

As the main academic partner of GDF, the lecturer and researcher for the CIIDIR-Oaxaca, Dr. Demetria Mondragón, has supervised the development of the project. She has also been preparing a community workshop on sustainable management of epiphytes and orchids that will be held in the next financial year. We maintain communication via email.

#### **CONAFOR. The National Commission of Forestry (Comisión Nacional Forestal)**

During the second year of this project, the head of the Southern Pacific region of CONAFOR, Salvador Anta, has contributed with a wealth of information and governmental statistics on conservation initiatives that provide a context for our efforts. Collaboration with Salvador Anta has mainly been through meetings analysing a review of the project focus, and in particular, for the follow-up meeting between project partners that was held in July 2010.

## **CORENCHI. The Committee for Natural Resources of the Chinantla (Comité de Recursos Naturales de la Chinantla A.C.)**

We have maintained a close relationship with CORENCHI, the primary recipient partner of the project and its member communities, through frequent dialogues and meetings with its Head, Mr. Agustín Miguel Agustín, and the head of each member community. During the second year of work, we have held several meetings to review the progress and approach of the project. The responsibility of CORENCHI has been to choose 18 local people willing to work and receive training for the three years duration of the project, and to form community research teams. This year, they have also selected two 4-member teams to be trained as integrated pest management specialists. Community authorities and researchers took the decision that a large percentage, approximately 80%, of the researcher's salary should be set aside as a community benefit fund. Continuous and active collaboration with CORENCHI allows for any change in focus, or of the activities involved in the project, to be made in alignment with local conditions and needs.

### **Geo-Conservation**

Geo-Conservation is our main civil partner, and our main contact in this organization is its director, Fernando Mondragon. Collaboration and coordination of activities is made easier as we share the same working region and similar objectives, regarding training and development in CORENCHI. Work is carried out through frequent planning meetings in Oaxaca City or in the CORENCHI communities themselves, including the follow-up meeting between project partners that was held in July 2010.

### **The Anthropology Department of the University of Kent**

The Anthropology Department of the University of Kent (which comprises, *inter alia*, the Centre for Biocultural Diversity and Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology) is our main partner in the UK. During the second year of this project, Dr. Diana Pritchard, a former staff member and now associate researcher at the University of Sussex, was invited to make a 5-day visit to our field sites. She conducted a community workshop on the integration of complex social and environmental information, and to incorporate local rules for natural resource management into the management programme. She also provided two advanced seminars for postgraduate students, researchers and NGO colleagues. Dr. Gary Martin, the project leader and a former University of Kent lecturer, works continuously in conjunction with other researchers and lecturers of the Anthropology Department disseminating information regarding the focus and preliminary results of the project. During May and June 2010, Tomás Ibarra, at that time a Masters Degree student in environmental anthropology in Kent, visited the study site to carry out work for his thesis on ethno-zoology in the Chinantla, and is co-authoring a peer-reviewed journal article with the GDF team.

### **Other UK and regional partners:**

During the second year of the project, our links with the Instituto de Ecología, A.C. (INECOL) were strengthened through the co-organisation of advanced and reading seminars, which will be expanded and integrated into an online Biocultural Diversity and Conservation course in 2012 if our Darwin post project proposal is successful. INECOL researchers have a great deal of interest in GDF activities, and their postgraduate students can receive training and attend conferences dealing with integrated disciplines, such as ethno-ecology and other methods of applying social research to environmental aspects. Seminars at INECOL continue to attract large audiences and we are interested in taking part in similar events in the future.

Collaboration with the Centro de Investigaciones en Geografía Ambiental (CIGA) of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM) also continued in April 2010, through the work of Masters Degree student, Andrés Basante, who completed 2 participatory mapping workshops in the project communities.

Liaisons with the civil organizations Ojo de Agua Comunicación and the Centro de Orientación y Apoyo a los Pueblos Indígenas (COAPI, Orientation and Support Centre for Indigenous Peoples) also continued during the second year of the project. Ojo de Agua Comunicación provided training in information technology for CORENCHI community researchers, focussing on producing and editing community videos, while COAPI offered legal advice in aspects of

indigenous rights, territorial rights and community conservation areas, through the lawyers Xóchitl Zolueta and Guadalupe Espinosa. Additionally, we created a new link with the civil organisation Altepétl, desarrollo comunitario productivo y ambiental (Altepétl, Community, productive and environmental development) which, through David Jimenez Ramos and his team, provided community mapping training at Santa Cruz Tepetotutla and Nopalera del Rosario.

### ***Other Collaboration***

The GDF regional programme in Mesoamerica, (GDF-MA), is constantly in touch with the regional programme in southeast Asia (GDF-SEA), presently working on another Darwin project in Sabah-Malaysia (Ref. No. 17-030), regarding the results, lessons learned and focus of the projects. GDF-MA is continuously learning from the GDF-SEA experience, which is based on 7 years of work with Darwin projects.

GDF-MA is also in frequent communication with the Mexican Association of Ethnobiology (AEM in Spanish) and the Latin American Society of Ethnobiology (SOLAE in Spanish). This relationship allows continuous contact with other researchers and academics involved in biodiversity conservation with an interdisciplinary focus similar to this project.

### ***Link with CBD focal point***

Regarding the CBD focal point, we have a link with CONANP, which is part of the SEMARNAT, the primary focal point for the CBD. We have been in contact with Ana Luisa Guzmán and José Sarukhan, Executive Secretary and Honorary National Coordinator, respectively, of CONABIO, which is the secondary focal point.

## **3. Project Progress**

### **3.1 Progress in carrying out project activities**

#### **Overview**

The second working year of the project (April 2010 to March 2011) has been completed successfully, consolidating the training of local research teams in four communities and increasing the local work and research to be included in the management programme for the local Voluntary Conserved Areas. The leader of the project, Dr. Gary Martin, visited Mexico in July 2010 to conduct an assessment and provide a follow up to activities. Institutional partnerships have been strengthened through local training programmes. Dissemination of the approach and preliminary results of the project has been active through documentation, seminars, participation in international and national conferences and the integration of local and foreign students.

#### **Output 1. Management programme for CORENCHI's VCAs**

**Capacity building.** Capacity building was carried out during the second working year through seven working sessions for the theoretical and practical development of the community management programme for the local Voluntary Conserved Areas (VCAs). These sessions were held, with the participation of the GDF-MA team and the community research teams (CRTs) at San Pedro Tlatepusco and Santiago Tlatepusco, to monitor research progress, continue registration of compiled information and present progress to the authorities in their respective communities. In the first working session (May 2010), the principles of community rules for natural resources management were revisited, in order to properly integrate them into the management programme in year 3. During working sessions 2 and 3 (July and August 2010), the GDF field coordinator worked with the CRTs at both communities, to follow up on their research and to systematise the information produced. In working sessions 4 and 5 (September 2010), the CRTs of Santiago and San Pedro Tlatepusco presented their research results to local authorities. In working sessions 6 and 7 (February and March 2011), the project coordinator worked with the CRTs in order to integrate the information generated into a coherent management programme. In the last working session, UK expert Dr. Diana Pritchard provided guidance and expertise in the field through one community workshop on integration of

complex social and environmental information and incorporation of local rules for natural resources management into the management programme.

## **Output 2. VCA personnel in 6 Chinantec communities trained along with NGO researchers.**

**Training.** The working sessions described in Output 1 were also practical and ongoing training sessions providing qualitative and quantitative tools for community researchers. The training programme is complemented by specialized workshops to enrich the development of the management plan and local research. In the second working year of the project, the training workshops focused on:

1) Ethnoecology and social science research methods. On July 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> 2010, project leader Gary J. Martin conducted a workshop on “ethnoclassification” for 11 community researchers from two communities.

2) National and international law and policies on biodiversity and conservation. In April-May 2010, the GDF project coordinator and GDF legal advisors X. Zolueta and G. Espinosa facilitated a series of sessions and consultancies for local authorities on the relationships between agrarian, biodiversity, and conservation laws and policies. Furthermore, two fair trade workshops were held for four groups of coffee producers in San Pedro and Santiago Tlatepusco, facilitated by French students Iris Bazin and Victoire Baillet in June 2010.

3) Community-based natural resource management (CBNRM). Responding to local requests concerning small mammal pest control, two training sessions were held in February and March 2011 dealing with vampire bat collection, management and control, directed to nine community researchers in two communities who initiated a wider strategy of small mammal pest control, including the recruitment of two local teams and an environmental education programme (See output 5). This strategy will be extended to the management and control of pocket gophers, squirrels and raccoons during year 3. CBNRM training will also continue in year 3, with training in the sustainable management and commercialisation of epiphytes and orchids.

4) Information technology and communications. As part of our commitment to training in information technology (IT), in April, May, July and August of 2010, the GDF-MA team and our partner organisation Ojo de Agua, developed a series of community video (CV) workshops. These provided the participants with IT skills and with the tools necessary to produce and edit their own videos. All workshop modules were complemented with public screenings of films that had been produced in other communities. The last module of the CV workshops, held in August 2010, culminated in the production of videos documenting local livelihoods, traditional celebrations and communal work (tequio). The communities now have an eight member video team, trained to write scripts, conduct interviews, film, edit and host public screenings of their videos within their communities and at regional events. The CRTs of two communities were trained in using word processor and spreadsheet programmes in order to accurately record research data.

5) Community mapping (CM) and participatory Geographical Information Systems (pGIS): The CM process continued in the Santiago Tlatepusco to develop a 3D map and other thematic maps, with the participation of eight community researchers, 50 local students and 60 community participants (April and May 2010). The process was facilitated in collaboration with GDF-MA and CIECO postgraduate student Andrés Basante. Four training sessions on CM in the community of Santa Cruz Tepetotutla were developed with the participation of 25 community participants, in collaboration with GDF-MA consultant David Jimenez, to produce the maps, as well as exercises on local territory knowledge and management (November 2010-January 2011). The CM and pGIS processes started in the community of Nopalera del Rosario with two training sessions (February and March 2011) developed with the participation of five community researchers and 20 community participants to develop a 3D map and other thematic maps. This was delivered in collaboration with GDF-MA consultant David Jimenez.

**Evaluations:** From September 19<sup>th</sup>-24<sup>th</sup>, we conducted two community project evaluations in Santiago and San Pedro Tlatepusco, with the respective Community Research Teams (CRTs)

### **Output 3. Active promotion of community-based research on local biocultural diversity and dissemination of results.**

**Community research and biocultural diversity promotion:** Community research on the physical, biological, social and cultural characteristics of the communities and their VCAs, using participatory and ethnobiological methods, has been ongoing during the second working year. Project collaborators Antonia Barreau and Tomás Ibarra, an MSc student from the University of Kent, conducted research regarding the effects of local conservation activities on the hunting, dietary and nutritional patterns of local families (May and June 2010). The two CRTs actively participated in both projects. The participatory GIS and 3-D maps produced (See output 2) are based on local geographical knowledge and include local biological and socio-cultural knowledge. Community-based documentation of biological resources, utilizing digital photography and collection of voucher specimens, was conducted during year two. This began with the photographic documentation of useful plants, common animals, landscapes and productive lands, and will continue over year three until completion of the photographic collection of biological resources. Collection of voucher specimens, for inclusion in the digital herbarium, is planned to take place in year three.

Collaboration with the local biological research station, nature refuges and community cultural centres, to produce and deliver joint results, will continue through the permanent use of infrastructure, capacity building of personnel and joint dissemination of results.

**Local dissemination.** Two out of three biodiversity fairs scheduled for the second year have been held (February and March 2011). The remaining four planned fairs will be conducted during year 3.

### **Output 4. Advanced training received by colleagues from research centres and academic institutions.**

Three advanced seminars were held in July 2010 and March 2011: Firstly, “Methods of ethnoecological and social research to conduct community social and environmental impact assessments”, was given by project leader Dr. Gary J. Martin on July 13<sup>th</sup> 2010 at the Institute of Ecology (INECOL), in Xalapa, with an audience of 81 postgraduate students, researchers and colleagues from NGOs. On July 27<sup>th</sup>, in Mexico City, Dr. Martin and the GDF-MA team conducted a seminar on community work methodologies, directed to 36 researchers at the National Institute of Anthropology and History (INAH). Finally, Dr. Diana Pritchard gave the seminar “Ecological modernisation and global biodiversity conservation”, on March 24<sup>th</sup> 2011 with the participation of 21 postgraduate students, researchers and colleagues from NGOs.

Four reading seminars were held to build up the research capacities of the local GDF team and partner institutions, dealing with current issues in community conservation (July 10<sup>th</sup>), action-research (September 7<sup>th</sup>), community conservation, codes of conduct and community agreements (March 14<sup>th</sup>) and “Global analysis and solutions before local realities” (March 23<sup>rd</sup>) for 12 participants.

### **Output 5. Experience and results shared with government, NGO and CBO representatives.**

**Dissemination.** Documents, articles and public presentations prepared and presented for the dissemination of the project approach and preliminary results, included public presentations, posters editorial contributions, and academic articles. Specifically, these comprised: A) Four public presentations: 1) “Community participation and biodiversity conservation in the Chinantla, Oaxaca” presented on June 8<sup>th</sup> 2010 at the “Biodiversity, interdisciplinarity and participation” forum, as part of an event organised by the Institute of Social Research of the National Autonomous University of Mexico (IIS-UNAM) to celebrate the International Year of Biodiversity; 2) “Community management programmes for Indigenous Voluntary Conserved Areas in Oaxaca, Mexico – the experience of community research teams in two Chinantec communities”, presented during the XII International Congress of Ethnobiology in Tofino,

Canada, (May 9<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> 2010), in the session “Community Conservation in Context: Can Designations Embrace the Diversity of Global Experiences?”, moderated by project leader Dr. G. Martin. 3) “Capacity building for community research teams, towards the strengthening of conservation initiatives in indigenous and community conserved areas” delivered on December 3<sup>rd</sup> 2010, at the second meeting of former scholarship holders of the Ford Foundation International Fellowship Programme. And 4) “Mexican indigenous and community conserved areas” presented on January 12<sup>th</sup> 2011, at the 13<sup>th</sup> biennial conference of the International Association for the Study of the Commons, Hyderabad, India. B) Two posters in Spanish for the II Latin-American Congress of Ethnobiology (November 2010) entitled “Establishment of community research teams towards the strengthening of indigenous and community conservation” and “Local participation in biodiversity conservation, towards community research in Santa Cruz Tepetotutla, Oaxaca, México”. C) Contribution to the IUCN-CEESP briefing note 10 (May 2010) “Strengthening what works – recognising and supporting the conservation achievements of indigenous peoples and local communities” and its accompanying document “Biocultural diversity conserved by indigenous peoples & local communities – examples and analysis”. D) Two academic articles: “Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas in Oaxaca” published in the special issue of the Journal Management of Environmental Quality on Traditional Agricultural Landscapes and “Negotiating the web of law and policy: community designation of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas in Mexico”, published in the IUCN-CEESP's Policy Matters journal, released at the CBD COP 10 in Nagoya in October 2010.

**Integration of children and young people of the community.** Results dissemination and the integration of local students continued through their participation in the CM and pGIS workshops and through the environmental education workshops on bats as part of the strategy of small mammal pest control (See output 2).

**Assessment:** One follow-up meeting between project partners (July 11<sup>th</sup> 2010); one meeting with community authorities (May 2010); four meetings with Corenchi (April, May, July and September 2010).

### **3.2 Progress towards project outputs**

#### **Output 1. Management programme for CORENCHI VCAs**

In order to formulate a management programme, the recruited community research teams (CRT) continued to receive training in year 2. Seven joint working sessions were held, with the participation of 13 community researchers, where information was collected for the management programme. Environmental and social conditions have been conducive to the collection of sufficient information, and strategic management guidelines based on the LGEEPA requirements have been available from the beginning of the project. Progress in this output to date is at approximately 65%, indicating that the objective of completing the management programme in the third year is realistic.

#### **Output 2. VCA personnel in 6 Chinantec communities trained along with NGO researchers.**

Training for community researchers was achieved through seven practical working sessions (7 weeks) where training was conducted through the development of a participatory management programme. These were complemented by specialised workshops: one workshop on ethnoclassification, one on the integration of complex information and community rules into the management programme; a training and consultancies on legal context; two fair trade workshops; two training sessions on pest control; five modules of a workshop for the production and edition of community videos and 10 modules on community mapping. In addition to the 13 established community researchers, pest control and management training was provided to eight recently recruited community researchers, eight video technicians, and six further community representatives, producing a total of 35 trainees. Training will be continued through further working sessions as well as via workshops concerned with participatory management programme monitoring, ecotourism and conservation, community-based natural resources management, and community mapping and participatory Geographical Information Systems. In



this manner the original training proposal will be fully met by the end of the project. The permanence of the community research teams and other community representatives is assured by their own interest, and by that shown by the local authorities, so that the project is on course for successful completion. The originally proposed number of 18 community trainees has risen to 33, and NGO researchers are being trained through advanced seminars (see output 4) and seminars relating to the dissemination of results and experience of the topics specified under this output. Two community evaluations have been conducted to assess project process and CRT work with the local GDF team.

### **Output 3. Active promotion of community-based research on local biocultural diversity and dissemination of results.**

**Community Field Research.** Community-based research on the physical, biological and socio-cultural characteristics of the VCAs, using participatory and ethnoecological methods, has been conducted successfully during the reporting period, as described in outputs 1 and 2. Two CRTs are still working and two other CRTs were recruited, four individuals from San Pedro Tlatepusco and five from Santiago Tlatepusco (March 2011). From April 2010 to February 2011, local, community-based research was carried out regarding the social profile of communities, natural resource-related traditional stories and regulations, local mammals, useful plants, and cultivated and fallow land. This research produced information based on local knowledge, starting a photographic register of natural resources and a collection of plant voucher specimens. Two 3-D maps and other thematic maps were produced, based on local geographical and socio-cultural knowledge.

**Dissemination of results.** Two biodiversity fairs were held. These covered the continuous use of infrastructure, capacity building of personnel and joint dissemination of results in Santa Cruz Tepetotutla, San Pedro Tlatepusco, Santiago Tlatepusco and Nopalera del Rosario, strengthening our relationships with these communities.

As community-based research and systemizing of gathered information continues in year three, it will allow the completion of the three indicators proposed by the end of the project: new knowledge generated, improvement of infrastructure, and the dissemination of results through biodiversity fairs and production of a digital herbarium. The CRTs are motivated and continuously supervised, and local authorities and community members actively participate in the proposed activities.

### **Output 4. Advanced training received by colleagues from research centres and academic institutions.**

Three advanced seminars were held in July 2010 and March 2011. Two of these, entitled "Methods of ethnoecological and social research to conduct community social and environmental impact assessments" (July 13<sup>th</sup>) and "Community work methodologies" (July 27<sup>th</sup>) were given by project leader Dr. Gary J. Martin to audiences of 81 and 36 participants, respectively. The third advanced seminar, "Ecological modernisation and global biodiversity conservation" (March 24<sup>th</sup>), was given by UK expert Dr. Diana Pritchard to an audience of 21 participants. Four additional reading seminars were conducted in order to build up the research capacities of the local GDF team and partner institutions (in July and September 2010 and March 2011). An advanced seminar in community natural resource management, originally planned for November 2010, has been postponed until year 3 due to lack of availability of the lecturer. Nevertheless, postgraduate researchers, students and NGO colleagues have been interested and available during years 1 and 2 in larger than expected audiences (an average of 42 participants, instead of the 15 envisaged originally), and we expect the same trend to continue in year 3. Furthermore, the number of seminars has also risen from the five originally proposed to 10, thanks to a fortunate combination of local demand and availability of suitable lecturers. The themes proposed for these additional seminars are relevant and adapt well to those agreed upon during the development of the project.



## Output 5. Experience and results shared with government, NGO and CBO representatives.

Dissemination of the project approach, methodology and preliminary results was conducted through the preparation, presentation and publication of 2 academic articles, 4 oral presentations, 2 posters and a contribution to an IUCN-CEESP briefing note. Four of these products were presented in international conferences. The integration of children and young people of the community continues to be successful, with the participation of about 50 primary and secondary school students, aged between eight and 10, in participatory mapping activities. 151 students at the primary schools of San Pedro and Santiago have also received environmental education workshops. The principals and teachers at these schools are interested in the collaboration with GDF activities. Meetings to review project advances with project partners, including a first external evaluation, have been successfully held. Continued dissemination activities, integration of new students, assessment and meetings in year 3 will ensure the completion of this output according to schedule.

### 3.3 Standard Measures

**Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures**

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Number planned for this reporting period	Total planned from application
4A 4B	Short period of work experience for undergraduate students	0	1 Chilean undergraduate student, 6 weeks.	Pending	1	1	2 undergraduate students. 12 weeks
4C 4D	Short period of work experience for postgraduate students	0	1 Chilean postgraduate student, 6 weeks.	Pending	1	1	2 postgraduate students. 12 weeks
5	Number of people to receive at least one year of training (which does not fall into categories 1-4 above) - Research experience gained by field coordinator, field biologists, community researchers and technicians	1 field coordinator, Irma Juan Carlos, Mexican, (8 months); 18 community researchers and video technicians, Mexican (7 months)	1 field coordinator, Irma Juan Carlos, Mexican (8 months); 3 field biologists, Mexican (2 months); 29 community researchers and video technicians, Mexican (11 months)	Pending	25 people; 19 months	20 people; 11 months	24 people, 36 months
6A 6B	Specialised training workshops for community researchers, technicians, authorities and other community representatives	12, ethnoecology and social science research methods; 8 Information Technology; 53 community mapping. 10 weeks in total,	13, ethnoclassification; 13, integration of information to management programme; 8 Information Technology;	Pending	189, 26 weeks	29 people, 11 weeks	24 people, 21 weeks

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Number planned for this reporting period	Total planned from application
		provided to Mexican trainees.	223 community mapping; 8, collection, management and control of vampire bats; 21, computer skills; 151, environmental education. 16 weeks in total provided to Mexican trainees.				
7	Training manuals, poster of project approach and results	0	4 videos, 2 trailers	Pending	5	2	8 training materials
8	Time spent by UK (GDF, Kent and Sussex) personnel on training and research in Mexico	3.5 weeks (Gary Martin, Diana Pritchard)	3.5 weeks (Gary Martin, Diana Pritchard)	Pending	7 weeks	7 weeks	10.5 weeks
9	CORENCHI's VCA ecosystem approach-based adaptive management programme	0	Pending	Pending	0	0	1 management programme
10	Ethnozoological field guide and ethnobiological field manual for San Pedro and Santiago Tlatepusco	0	Pending	Pending	0	0	2 field guides/manuals
11A 11B	Papers on community conservation in Mexico and on project approaches and results submitted and published on relevant peer reviewed journals	0	2	Pending	2	1	2 papers
12A	CORENCHI ethnobiological database	0	Pending	Pending	0	0	1 database
12B	CORENCHI ethnobotanical database	0	Pending	Pending	0	0	1 database

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Number planned for this reporting period	Total planned from application
13A	Digital photography collection of ethnobiological resources	0	Pending	Pending	0	0	1 collection
13B	Community digital herbaria	0	Pending	Pending	0	0	1 collection
14A	Advanced seminars for postgraduate student researchers, CBOs, NGOs and government representatives. Biodiversity fairs. Workshops for local students	3 (2 advanced seminars, 1 workshop organised with Geoconservación)	11 (3 advanced seminars, 4 reading seminars, 2 biodiversity fairs, 2 workshops for local students)	Pending	14 seminars/workshops/biodiversity fairs	5 seminars/workshop/biodiversity fairs	19 seminars/workshop/biodiversity fairs
14B	Conferences, seminars & workshops attended (Darwin project results presented, disseminated)	1 (VII Mexican Congress of Ethnobiology, I Latin American Congress of Ethnobiology)	5 (1 <sup>st</sup> forum on biodiversity and interdisciplinarity at UNAM, XII ICE, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Ford Foundation meeting, 13th biennial IASC conference, 2 <sup>nd</sup> LCE)	Pending	6 conferences/forums/meetings	3 conferences	4 conferences
15A	National press release in Mexico	0	Pending	Pending	0	0	1 national press release
15B	Local press release in Mexico	0	Pending	Pending	0	0	1 local press release
15C	National press release in UK	0	Pending	Pending	0	0	1 national press release
15D	Local press release in UK	0	Pending	Pending	0	0	1 local press release
16A	GDF e-Newsletters for projects dissemination	2	4	Pending	6 e-Newsletters	4 e-Newsletters	5 e-Newsletters
16B	GDF e-Newsletters circulated in Mexico	e-Newsletters cited above sent to over 1300 people each issue, including an unspecified number in Mexico	e-Newsletters cited above sent to over 1600 people each issue, including an unspecified number in Mexico	Pending	2900 total, with an unspecified number in Mexico	1300 total, with an unspecified number in Mexico	

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Number planned for this reporting period	Total planned from application
16C	GDF e-Newsletters circulated in UK	e-Newsletters cited above sent to over 1300 people each issue, including an unspecified number in the UK	e-Newsletters cited above sent to over 1600 people each issue, including an unspecified number in the UK	Pending	2900 total, with an unspecified number in the UK	1300 total, with an unspecified number in the UK	
17A	Mailing list of people interested in the project results and training activities	58 people in the contacts database	91 people in the contacts database	Nil	1 list with 149 people	1 list	1 list
17B	Previous mailing list of people interested in GDF activities	164 people in a previous contacts database	Nil	Nil	1 list with 164 people	1 list	1 list
20	Camera, computers and other data collecting equipment	£2,650	Nil	Nil	£2,650	£2,650	£2,650
21	Two community researchers teams in San Pedro Tlatepusco and Santiago Tlatepusco	2 community researchers teams	2 community research teams for pest control	Pending	4 teams	0	2 teams
23	Co-funding from GDF, CORENCHI, United Nations Development Programme, University of Kent, CIIDIR, Inecol and CONAFOR and Geoconservación	£48,145	£21,607	Pending	£69,752	£21,607	£90,871

**Table 2 Publications**

Type (e.g., journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. contact address, website)	Cost £
Journal	Indigenous and community conserved areas in Oaxaca. México. Martin, G. <i>et al.</i> 2011	Emerald Group Publishing Limited	www.emeraldinsight.com/1477-7835.htm	Free
Journal	Negotiating the web of law and policy: community conserved areas in Mexico. Martin, G. <i>et al.</i> 2010	IUCN Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy	<a href="http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/policy_matters_17_pg_1_73_204.pdf">http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/policy_matters_17_pg_1_73_204.pdf</a>	Free

### **3.4 Progress towards the project purpose and outcomes**

Local capability improvement, community-based research, dissemination and community integration have made an active contribution to the two VCAs such that they now have better trained personnel and will, at the close of the project, have a management programme that incorporates local ecological knowledge and community-based research. The assumptions made at the beginning of the project are still valid, as work depends to a great extent on active community participation and support, adequate social and environmental conditions and external collaboration. We consider the indicators proposed to be ideal for the verification of outcomes, as they summarize the results expected at the end of each year. To date, according to the first indicator, 29 people have been trained as VCA personnel, forming four community-based teams (21 researchers in all), plus a community video team (eight technicians). Their training has continued in the second year through practical working sessions to develop the management programme, as well as eight specialized workshops: on ethnoclassification; integration of complex information and community rules into the management programme; legal context; fair trade; integrated pest management; community video; computer skills; and community mapping. Local teams have carried out continuous research for 11 months, providing socio-environmental information based on local knowledge. Seven seminars were held as part of the advanced training, with a total of 140 researchers, students and colleagues from NGOs in attendance. The outcome of dissemination of the approach and preliminary results of the project has produced two academic articles, two documents presented in international conferences, two documents presented in Mexican public presentations, two posters presented in an international conference, and a contribution to an IUCN-CEESP briefing note.

### **3.5 Progress towards impact on biodiversity, sustainable use or equitable sharing of biodiversity benefits**

During the second year of work, we have supported the conservation of 9,350 hectares in the communities of San Pedro and Santiago Tlatepusco, part of a total of 26,770 hectares under the responsibility of CORENCHI which include considerable areas of cloud forest, a biodiversity-rich ecosystem endangered both in Mexico and globally. Although comprising less than 1% of the national territory, the cloud forests contain 11% of Mexico's plant species – many of them endemic – and an even higher number of rare and endangered animal species such as jaguar, tapir, spider monkey, toucan and other fauna. Only 50% of the original cloud forest remains in Mexico and the Chinantla hold the largest contiguous area. The watersheds of the CORENCHI communities, which contain 20% of the Chinantla cloud forest, provide important hydrological resources for lowland ecosystems. Given the high degree of overlap between indigenous communities and biodiversity in Mexico, promoting the integrity of VCAs could have a significant impact on the conservation of plants and animals throughout the country.

To promote local sustainable use of these ecosystems, we are making a significant impact by developing local capabilities, in terms of conducting participatory research using ethnobiological methods. This type of community-based research promotes reflection on and appreciation of local resources and traditional ecological knowledge, which, in the case of CORENCHI, has ensured the healthy state of the area's woodlands over the years. It is expected that this recognition of the value of resources will help to prevent their misuse as commodities that do not benefit community members and to resist external socio-economic pressures with negative implications for the sustainable use of biodiversity. Additionally, in this second year, we began a small mammal pest control strategy - for vampire bats, pocket gophers, squirrels, and raccoons - that includes an environmental education programme for children and young people and the formation and training of two local teams responsible for the collection, control and management of such pests. This has been achieved in a way that provides benefits for local agricultural production and livelihoods, but does not affect other local fauna.

The dissemination of the project approach, methodologies and results gives greater recognition to the VCAs and traditional systems of ecological knowledge, leading to effective biodiversity conservation and compliance with national commitments to the CBD.

#### **4. Monitoring, evaluation and lessons**

During the second working year, the process of assessing results was conducted at one follow-up meeting between project partners (July 11<sup>th</sup> 2010), three meetings with community authorities (May and September 2010), and four meetings with CORENCHI (April, May, July and September 2010), held to present and evaluate project progress. We also conducted two participatory evaluations with the community research teams (CRT) at Santiago and San Pedro Tlatepusco (September 2010) that provided us with insights regarding their work experience with GDF and the relevance and results of community research in the second year of work. We welcomed our first external evaluation in March 2011, conducted by Dr. Janis Alcorn, which provided us with useful comments, insights, and guidance in order to improve our working approaches (See appendix IV). Finally, the project coordinator, project field coordinator and field biologists conduct monitoring of the work during every field visit, allowing us to register all the achievements and problems encountered, and helping us to refine our methodological approaches and tools. The number of community and external participants in the training and working sessions, and the number of sessions and aspects covered by these, indicate that the *outputs* and *outcomes* are contributing positively to the overall objective of the project.

From all the evaluation tools we have benefited from, the following main lessons have arisen:

- ⇒ Productive activities must be taken fully into account when planning for community conservation. Local populations depend on local biodiversity for subsistence and, for a natural resources management programme to be successful, it must consider the existence of a rich mosaic of ecosystems, including dynamic agroecosystems, hunting and gathering activities and raising of animals, among other factors. In contrast to other more conservative approaches to natural resource management, the integration of local production allows people to satisfy their basic needs while simultaneously ensuring the protection of local forests and their biodiversity.
- ⇒ Although some official institutions have been working in the region for almost a decade to promote conservation and Payments for Environmental Services (PES), there is no guarantee that these institutions possess adequate information to make informed decisions. One important example of such a deficiency is the lack of accurate maps for the areas that receive PES. This creates confusion and a lack of credibility associated with those official institutions that impose restrictions on the use and management of natural resources in the name of conservation. Further studies and monitoring must be conducted in order for communities to effectively support or oppose such decisions.
- ⇒ In terms of strengthening of local capabilities regarding conservation, and related to lesson 2, an effort must be made to provide community authorities and assemblies with better decision-making tools. These would allow effective use of the technical information available, visualization of gaps in the information, and recognition of different political discourses towards conservation.

#### **5. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)**

The delay in conducting community assessments in the first year has been corrected as we held two participatory evaluations on the second year and two more will be carried on during the third year of work. We also made some progress in amending the delay on biodiversity fairs, by conducting two fairs in year 2. Four extra fairs will be celebrated during year three.

The Global Diversity Foundation website has been updated provisionally to include an overview of the GDF-MA Darwin Initiative project, its activities and preliminary results. GDF launched a communications strategy and outreach programme on 1 June that will eventually result in a revamped website much better adapted to providing updates on the project.

During year 1, the Ministry for the Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT in Spanish) proposed to declare Corenchi VCAs as a separated official category of Protected Area (PA). A decree of this type implied that the SEMARNAT elects a manager of the PA and assumes responsibility for the implementation of its management programme. Since the territory under voluntary conservation by CORENCHI corresponds to indigenous territories belonging to the Chinantec, who enjoy a certain amount of autonomy, particularly in the use and management of their natural resources, and this, in the first instance, has resulted in the healthy state of the forests, the communities did not approve the decree announced by the SEMARNAT. This threatening situation, which would have compromised the existence of CORENCHI VCAs as community conserved areas and therefore the management programmes produced under this project, was positively amended, and therefore the project planning did not suffer any change.

## **6. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere**

None

## **7. Sustainability**

The profile of the project in Mexico is defined by the relationships and partnerships we have established with a wide range of entities in the country: government institutions, academic and research centres, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs). The advanced seminars for students, researchers and NGO staff, together with presentations at conferences and participation at meetings and the continuous creation of new linkages, allow the promotion and dissemination of our work, including methodology, approaches, and preliminary results.

During this period, GDF-MA also participated in two related projects: 1) "Recognition and Support to Indigenous and Community conserved Areas (ICCAs) in northern Mesoamerica", financed by the UNDP-Small Grants Program, and 2) "Community Conservation: The role of local participation in conserving biodiversity. Study cases in south-east Mexico" financed by the Mexican National Board for Science and Technology (CONACyT by its Spanish acronym) and the European Union. These projects have allowed the work we are doing under the Darwin Initiative to be extended to other forums and working networks in Mexico and Europe that tackle the theme of the role of voluntary conservation and management of biodiversity in Mexico.

After completing two thirds of the project milestones, and with a management programme soon to be finished, we have realised that a monitoring strategy for the management programme would provide a more integral approach for community-based biodiversity conservation. Therefore, before designing a finishing strategy for the current project, we have applied for Darwin post-project funding that will allow the implementation of a monitoring programme enabling community researchers, trained in the original Darwin project, to optimize the adaptive management of their cultural landscapes and natural areas.

Meanwhile, the project is providing the required tools for CORENCHI to finalize and implement the management programme required by the VCA conservation certificates. This means that local teams are conducting community inventories of plants and animals, and have the skills to continue developing checklists of flora and fauna. They are developing pGIS that allow them to define and indicate the VCA limits and pathways, and conservation and sustainable management of landscapes and resources are underway. More broadly, they are developing the skills and gathering the information needed to report to and facilitate visits of CONANP staff to verify the success of local conservation efforts. At the end of this project, CORENCHI will be able to demonstrate their compliance with the policies, criteria and actions included in their original Community Technical Study. In addition, they will have the ability to request and manage government funds for their productive projects.



## 8. Dissemination

Four public presentations were given at national and international venues: 1) “Community participation and biodiversity conservation in the Chinantla, Oaxaca” presented on June 8<sup>th</sup> at the “Biodiversity, interdisciplinarity and participation” forum, as part of an event organised by the Institute of Social Research of the National Autonomous University of Mexico (IIS-UNAM) to celebrate the International Year of Biodiversity; 2) “Community management programmes for Indigenous Voluntary Conserved Areas in Oaxaca, Mexico – the experience of community research teams in two Chinantec communities”, presented during the XII International Congress of Ethnobiology in Tofino, Canada, (May 9<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup>), specifically within the session “Community Conservation in Context: Can Designations Embrace the Diversity of Global Experiences?”, moderated by project leader Dr. G Martin; 3) “Capacity building for community research teams, towards the strengthening of conservation initiatives in indigenous and community conserved areas” delivered on December 3<sup>rd</sup> at the second meeting of former scholarship holders of the Ford Foundation International Fellowship Programme; and 4) “Mexican indigenous and community conserved areas” presented on January 12<sup>th</sup> at the 13<sup>th</sup> biennial conference of the International Association for the Study of the Commons, Hyderabad, India. Two posters in Spanish were presented at the II Latin-American Congress of Ethnobiology (November 2010) entitled “Establishment of community research teams towards the strengthening of indigenous and community conservation” and “Local participation in biodiversity conservation, towards community research in Santa Cruz Tepetotutla, Oaxaca, México”. Participation in these conferences gave us the opportunity to share the project and its approach and achievements with an audience of researchers, students and community organisations from Mexico, Latin America and other parts of the world.

The GDF team also contributed to the IUCN-CEESP briefing note 10 (May 2010) “Strengthening what works – recognising and supporting the conservation achievements of indigenous peoples and local communities”, and its accompanying document “Biocultural diversity conserved by indigenous peoples & local communities – examples and analysis”. Two academic articles were published: “Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas in Oaxaca,” in a special issue of the journal *Management of Environmental Quality* entitled *Traditional Agricultural Landscapes*, and “Negotiating the web of law and policy: community designation of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas in Mexico”, published in the IUCN-CEESP's *Policy Matters* journal, released at the CBD COP 10 in Nagoya in October 2010.

Informally, we disseminate information about our work through several key networks and mailing lists, including the IUCN Theme on Indigenous/Local Communities, the working groups of Equity and Protected Areas (TILCEPA), and the IUCN Theme on Governance, Equity and Rights (TGER).

## 9. Project Expenditure

**Table 3 project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2010 – 31 March 2011)**

Item	Budget (please indicate which document you refer to if other than your project application or annual grant offer letter)	Expenditure	Variance/ Comments
Staff costs specified by individual			
Project coordinator	£14,523	£14,517.42	£5.58
UK expert			
Assistant project coordinator and administrator			
Field coordinator			
Overhead costs			
Travel and subsistence			
Operating costs			
Capital items/equipment (specify)			
Others: Consultancy			
Others: Community researchers			
Others: External evaluator			
TOTAL			

**10. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the reporting period (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes**

I agree for LTS and the Darwin Secretariat to publish the content of this section (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here)

**Darwin grantee receives competitive European Commission FP7 Environmental grant**

A new European Union Framework 7 Environmental grant will reinforce the efforts of the Global Diversity Foundation (GDF) to promote community conservation in Latin America, complementing work started under the UK Darwin Initiative. The three-year €1.9 million award, awarded to a consortium of ten partners in early March 2011, will allow GDF to expand its support for Indigenous Community Conserved Areas in Mexico and beyond, applying lessons and methods developed in its Darwin project on designing management programmes for Indigenous voluntary conserved areas in Oaxaca, Mexico.

In collaboration with the nine other research institutions and non-governmental organisations from Europe and Latin America, GDF will assess the success of community conservation efforts in Bolivia, Brazil and Mexico. The consortium, called COMBIOSERVE, was awarded one of five highly competitive awards to provide research on community-based management of environmental challenges in support of civil society organisations (CSOs).

The comparative study will identify and analyse the practices and processes that contribute to the effectiveness of grassroots community conservation initiatives. Furthermore, it will assist CSOs to understand current trends and future scenarios of land use and environmental change. This will be accomplished by (1) examining livelihood dependence on natural resources and ecosystem services; (2) assessing cultural traditions, knowledge systems, and institutional arrangements – including incentives and policies from higher governance scales – that have allowed communities to devise effective collective conservation strategies; and (3) identifying drivers, challenges and opportunities for conservation organisations to establish a sound, empirical basis for scaling-up community conservation activities.

The project partners – from the host countries as well as Austria, the Netherlands, Spain and the United Kingdom – will design and test methods and tools to research, measure, and monitor the relationship between biodiversity conservation and cultural traditions, knowledge systems, and institutional arrangements. GDF, drawing on its expertise in community-based research and monitoring, will play a key role in adapting these methods and tools for use by indigenous and local communities who wish to assess the effectiveness and impact of their own conservation initiatives.

GDF will seek to leverage additional support for this regional initiative by applying for a Darwin Initiative Round 18 post project grant that will allow it to implement community-based landscape and resource monitoring in order to consolidate voluntary conservation in Chinantec Indigenous communities of Oaxaca, Mexico.

## Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2010-2011

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2010 - March 2011	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><b>Goal:</b> To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources to achieve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⇒ The conservation of biological diversity,</li> <li>⇒ The sustainable use of its components, and</li> <li>⇒ The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources</li> </ul>		<p>Support of the conservation of 9,350 ha of cloud and tropical forests in Oaxaca, México</p> <p>Development of local capacity to conduct participatory research using ethnobiological methods to support the sustainable use of local ecosystems.</p> <p>Environmental education and local capacity strengthening for responsible small-mammal pest control.</p> <p>Dissemination of focus and results of the project to wider audiences with the objective of promoting the importance of VCAs in biodiversity conservation and contributing towards progress in compliance with the national commitments of the CBD.</p>	
<p><b>Purpose:</b> Oaxacan indigenous voluntary conserved areas (VCAs) enhanced by strengthening the capacity of indigenous people and collaborating researchers to produce a management programme that incorporates local ecological knowledge and community-based research of the cloud forest ecosystem.</p>	<p>VCA personnel and NGO staff selected; capacity building commenced by year 1</p> <p>New knowledge on biological resources, distribution &amp; management; training advanced by year 2</p> <p>CORENCHI VCA draft management programme and pGIS created; training finalised by year 3</p> <p>VCA management capacity strengthened by project close</p>	<p>Continued formation and training of research teams and community technicians.</p> <p>Ongoing research and work to provide socio-environmental information and develop the VCA management programme.</p> <p>Eight workshops on community training in social and ethno-ecological methods, video and community mapping.</p> <p>Seven advanced training seminars for researchers, students and NGO staff</p> <p>Local, national and international dissemination as indicated.</p>	<p>Continued working sessions and community-based research to develop the management programme.</p> <p>Completion of the VCA management programme document.</p> <p>Completion of natural resources photographic collection and digital herbaria.</p> <p>Specialized workshops in pGIS, ecotourism and conservation, community based natural resource management.</p> <p>Two community evaluations, two meetings with project partners and four biodiversity fairs.</p> <p>Advanced seminar on community based natural resources management, Three dissemination seminars of project approach and results.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2010 - March 2011	Actions required/planned for next period
<b>Output 1.</b> Management programme for CORENCHI VCAs	Development of CORENCHI VCA ecosystem approach-based adaptive management programme	<b>Progress</b> Continuous training of two teams of community-based researchers and permanent work to develop the management programme has been successfully carried out during the second year of the project.  <b>Appropriateness of indicator.</b> The objective to complete the management programme by the third year is an adequate guide for its development.	
<b>Activity 1.1</b> Project implementation widely consulted with communities		Completed in year 1	
<b>Activity 1.2</b> Three workshops to gain FPIC and reach community research agreements, codes of conducts and resource transfer accords		Completed in year 1	
<b>Activity 1.3</b> Working sessions to develop community-based management programme		<b>Progress</b> 11 working sessions completed in year 1. Seven working sessions completed in year 2 with the GDF project coordinator, field coordinator and 13 community researchers from two communities.  <b>Actions</b> Development of eight working sessions during year 3	
<b>Activity 1.4</b> Creation of a management programme document that follows the Ecosystem Approach and the LGEEPA		Document to be produced between June-December 2011	
<b>Output 2.</b> VCA personnel in six Chinantec communities trained along with NGO researchers	18 community members and six researchers trained in project development, ethnoecology and social science research methods, law & policy, ecotourism and conservation, community-based natural resource management, and information technology	<b>Progress</b> 15 weeks of training in total. Training provided to two community research teams (CRT, 5 and 8 people in each community respectively), an eight person video team, and a further six community representatives. Two extra CRTs for small mammal pest control have been recruited and trained (5 and 4 in each community respectively). Training has progressed according to plan in the form of seven working sessions; two workshops given by British experts on ethnoclassification and integration of the management programme; training and consultancies on legal context; two workshops on fair trade; two training sessions on pest control; five training modules on video and 10 on community mapping. Two community evaluations conducted.  <b>Appropriateness of indicator.</b> The number of community members to be trained is adequate. Instead of training researchers in field sessions, we have augmented the scope of urban-based institutional seminars.	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2010 - March 2011	Actions required/planned for next period
<b>Activity 2.1.</b> Training in participatory management programme development and monitoring for CORENCHI authorities and community team		<p><b>Progress</b></p> <p>Seven working sessions with 13 community researchers (CRs) to develop community-based management programme (see activity 1.3) as hands-on training in quantitative and qualitative techniques (May 2010 – February 2011).</p> <p>Workshop on integration of complex information and community rules into the management programme for the 13 CRs (March 2011)</p> <p><b>Actions</b></p> <p>Working sessions mentioned in activity 1.3 during year 3.</p> <p>Training sessions on monitoring of the management programme to be conducted in year 3.</p>	
<b>Activity 2.2</b> Training in ethnoecology and social science research methods for community team		<p>Training workshop in year 1.</p> <p>Two-day training workshop on ethnoclassification for 13 CRs, conducted by project leader G. Martin on July 2010.</p>	
<b>Activity 2.3</b> Training in national and international law and policies on biodiversity and conservation		<p>Local training sessions and consultancies for local authorities on the relationships with agrarian, biodiversity and conservation laws and policies that ended on May 2010. Facilitated by GDF project coordinator and GDF legal advisors X. Zolueta and G. Espinosa and directed to local authorities.</p> <p>Two one-day workshops on fair trade directed to four groups of coffee producers in San Pedro and Santiago Tlatepusco, facilitated by French students Iris Bazin and Victoire Baillot (June 2010).</p>	
<b>Activity 2.4</b> Training in ecotourism and conservation		<p>Community training workshops to be conducted during year 3</p>	
<b>Activity 2.5</b> Training in community-based natural resource management		<p><b>Progress</b></p> <p>Two one-week training sessions on vampire bat collection, management and control, directed to eight community researchers in two communities in February and March 2011.</p> <p><b>Actions</b></p> <p>Training sessions on small mammal pest collection, management and control.</p> <p>Training workshop on the sustainable management and commercialization of epiphytes and orchids to be conducted on July 2011.</p>	
<b>Activity 2.6</b> Training in Information Technology for community team		<p><b>Progress</b></p> <p>Five training modules developed in year 1.</p> <p>Five three-day training modules of community video, video editing, and computer skills for eight local technicians from four communities (held in April, May, June, July and August</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2010 - March 2011	Actions required/planned for next period
		<p>2010), delivered in collaboration with GDF-MA and <i>Ojo de Agua comunicación</i>.</p> <p>Two week training on computer skills for the registration of research data for 13 CRs.</p> <p><b>Actions</b></p> <p>Training modules in database management to be conducted during year 3.</p>	
<b>Activity 2.7</b> Training in community mapping and pGIS		<p><b>Progress</b></p> <p>Second module of CM for San Pedro Tlatepusco (April 2010)</p> <p>Two training modules of CM in the community Santiago Tlatepusco (April and May 2010) developed with the participation of community researchers (13), local students (50) and community participants (60).</p> <p>One integrative module at San Pedro and Santiago Tlatepusco through the workshop entitled "The Jaguar and Chinantec corn in the Tlatepusco watershed" (June 2010)</p> <p>Four training sessions on CM in the community of Santa Cruz Tepetotutla (November 2010 – January 2011) developed with the participation of 25 community participants.</p> <p>Two training sessions on CM in the community of Nopalera del Rosario (February and March 2011) developed with the participation of community researchers (5), and community participants (20)</p> <p><b>Actions</b></p> <p>Training sessions on Nopalera del Rosario to continue during year 3.</p>	
<b>Activity 2.8</b> Community project evaluations		<p><b>Progress</b></p> <p>Two community evaluations (September 2010).</p> <p><b>Actions</b></p> <p>Two further community evaluations to be conducted during year 3.</p>	
<b>Output 3.</b> Active promotion of community-based research on local biocultural diversity and dissemination of results	<p>New knowledge and information generated on the local knowledge of the cloud forest ecosystem</p> <p>Improvement of infrastructure for community-based research; dissemination of results during six community biodiversity fairs</p>	<p><b>Progress</b></p> <p>Community researchers carried out continuous research over 11 months in this second year, producing information based on local knowledge, starting a photographic register of natural resources and a collection of plant voucher specimens. Two 3D maps and other thematic maps were produced in two communities that included local geographical knowledge. Two biodiversity fairs were completed. Ongoing use of infrastructure, capacity building of personnel and joint dissemination of results in Santa Cruz Tepetotutla, San Pedro Tlatepusco, Santiago Tlatepusco and Nopalera del Rosario.</p>	



Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2010 - March 2011	Actions required/planned for next period
	Digital herbaria of at least 100 plant resources of subsistence or commercial interest	<p><b>Appropriateness of indicator</b></p> <p>Community-based research continues and systemizing the information provided will allow for the completion of the three indicators proposed for year 3.</p>	
<p><b>Activity 3.1</b> Community research on physical, biological, social and cultural characteristics of the VCA using participatory and ethnobiology methods</p>		<p><b>Progress</b></p> <p>Continued community-based research on physical, social and cultural characteristics of the VCA by community research teams of San Pedro and Santiago Tlatepusco (April 2010 – February 2011).</p> <p><b>Actions</b></p> <p>Continued community-based research during year 3.</p>	
<p><b>Activity 3.2</b> Community registering of biological resources through digital photography and collection of voucher specimens</p>		<p><b>Progress</b></p> <p>Photographic register started of useful plants, mammals, productive lands and landscapes.</p> <p>Collection of plant voucher specimens.</p> <p><b>Actions</b></p> <p>Completion of a registered photography collection of biological resources.</p>	
<p><b>Activity 3.3</b> Production of pGIS based on local knowledge</p>		<p><b>Progress</b></p> <p>One 3-D map produced in year 1</p> <p>One 3-D map based on local geographical knowledge produced on April 2010 in Santiago Tlatepusco.</p> <p>One 3-D map of the Tlatepusco watershed based on local geographical knowledge produced on May 2010</p> <p>Continued inclusion of biological, cultural and social local knowledge in the 3-D maps.</p> <p><b>Actions</b></p> <p>Inclusion of biological, cultural and social local knowledge in 3-D maps to continue in year 3.</p> <p>pGIS process in the communities of Nopalera del Rosario and Santa Cruz Tepetotutla to finish in year 3.</p>	
<p><b>Activity 3.4</b> Organisation of six biodiversity fairs</p>		<p><b>Progress</b></p> <p>Two biodiversity fairs completed (February and March 2011).</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2010 - March 2011	Actions required/planned for next period
		<p><b>Actions</b></p> <p>Four biodiversity fairs to be held during year 3</p>	
<p><b>Activity 3.5</b> Working closely with local biological research station, nature refuges and community cultural centres to produce and deliver joint results</p>		<p><b>Progress</b></p> <p>Continuous use of infrastructure, capacity building of personnel and joint dissemination of results in the communities of Santa Cruz Tepetotutla, San Pedro Tlatepusco, Santiago Tlatepusco and Nopalera del Rosario</p>	
<p><b>Activity 3.6</b> Production of community digital herbaria of minimum 100 plant resources of subsistence or commercial importance</p>		<p>To be conducted during year 3</p>	
<p><b>Output 4.</b> Advanced training received by colleagues at Oaxacan research centres and academic institutions</p>	<p>Five seminars for 15 postgraduate researchers on ethnoecological methods, participatory research, biodiversity law and community agreements, ecotourism and conservation and community-based natural resource management</p>	<p><b>Progress</b></p> <p>Three advanced seminars with much larger than expected audiences (an average of 42 attending each seminar), including postgraduates, researchers and NGO colleagues. Four reading seminars for local GDF team and project partners.</p> <p><b>Appropriateness of indicator</b></p> <p>The themes proposed for the seminars are adequate as they integrate well with those agreed upon throughout the development of the project. Larger than planned audiences continued to attend during year 2.</p>	
<p><b>Activity 4.1</b> Advanced seminar on ethnoecology and social science research methods for postgraduate students</p>		<p>Advanced seminar for 71 participants on “Methods of ethnoecological and social research to conduct community social environmental assessments” (July 13<sup>th</sup>).</p> <p>Advanced seminar for 36 researchers on community work methodologies (July 27<sup>th</sup>).</p> <p>Two internal reading seminars on current issues in community conservation (July 10<sup>th</sup>) and on action-research (September 7<sup>th</sup>) for nine participants from the local GDF team and partner institutions.</p>	
<p><b>Activity 4.2</b> Advanced seminar on participatory research for postgraduate students</p>		<p>Completed in year 1</p>	
<p><b>Activity 4.3</b> Advanced seminar on biodiversity law and community agreements for postgraduate students</p>		<p>One seminar conducted in year 1</p> <p>Advanced seminar for 21 postgraduate and researchers on “Ecological modernisation and global biodiversity conservation” (March 24<sup>th</sup>).</p> <p>Two internal reading seminars on community conservation, codes of conduct and community agreements (March 14<sup>th</sup>) and on “Global analysis and solutions before local realities” (March 23<sup>rd</sup>) for 12 participants from the local GDF team and partner institutions.</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2010 - March 2011	Actions required/planned for next period
<b>Activity 4.4</b> Advanced seminar on ecotourism and conservation for postgraduate students		To be conducted in year 3	
<b>Activity 4.5</b> Advanced seminar in natural resources community management		Advanced seminar postponed until lecturer available in year 3	
<b>Output 5.</b> Experience & results shared with Government, NGO & CBO representatives internationally and locally	<p>Promotion of VCA importance in the context of implementing the CBD in Mexico</p> <p>Three seminars given by GDF Mexico team for 15 government, CBO and NGO participants from Oaxaca</p> <p>Five secondary and primary school workshops on local biodiversity values</p>	<p><b>Progress</b></p> <p>Dissemination of project approach, methodology and preliminary results of the project through two academic articles, four oral presentations, two posters and a contribution to an IUCN-CEESP briefing note. Four of these products presented in international conferences. Local schools students integrated into community mapping and environmental education workshops. Meetings to review project advances with project partners and a first external evaluation carried on.</p> <p><b>Appropriateness of indicator</b></p> <p>The indicators allow for an assessment of the dissemination activities carried out, since documents are produced and shared to a wider audience and local students are integrated into the project. Indicators 1 and 2 will be totally assessed in year 3.</p>	
<b>Activity 5.1</b> Preparation of documents, articles and public presentations for disseminating project results		<p><b>Progress</b></p> <p>Two academic articles, four oral presentations, two posters and a contribution to a IUCN-CEESP briefing note (June 2010 – January 2011)</p> <p><b>Actions</b></p> <p>Preparations of documents and public presentations for future events.</p>	
<b>Activity 5.2</b> Presentation of project approach at the VII Mexican Congress of Ethnobiology		Completed in year 1.	
<b>Activity 5.3</b> Presentation of preliminary results at the XII International Congress of Ethnobiology (ICE)		Preliminary results presented at the XII ICE in May 2010 (included in activity 5.1.)	
<b>Activity 5.4</b> Presentation of results at the COP 10 of the CBD		Preliminary results presented at the 13 <sup>th</sup> Biennial Conference of the International Association for the Study of the Commons at Hyderabad, India on January 2010 (included in activity 5.1.)	
<b>Activity 5.5</b> Presentation of results at the 2010 Society of Conservation Biology meeting		Two poster presentations at the Second Latin American Congress of Ethnobiology, at Recife, Brazil, on November 2010 (included in activity 5.1.)	
<b>Activity 5.6</b> Advanced seminar on community conservation for CBOs, NGOs and government representatives		To be conducted in year 3.	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2010 - March 2011	Actions required/planned for next period
<b>Activity 5.7</b> Advanced seminar on project results for CBOs, NGOs and government representatives		To be conducted in year 3.	
<b>Activity 5.8</b> Advanced seminar on promoting the articulation between NGOs and CBOs towards strengthening community-based conservation		To be conducted in year 3.	
<b>Activity 5.9</b> Hosting workshops on local biodiversity values for secondary and primary school students		<p><b>Progress</b></p> <p>50 students integrated into community mapping sessions in year 2 (see activity 2.7)</p> <p>Two workshops on bats and environmental education for 151 students at Santiago and San Pedro (March 2011).</p> <p><b>Actions</b></p> <p>Three workshops on biodiversity values during year 3.</p>	
<b>Activity 5.10</b> Meetings with all project partners to analyse development of management programme		<p><b>Progress</b></p> <p>Three meetings with community authorities (May and September 2010), four meetings with CORENCHI (April, May, July and September 2010), one meeting with all project partners (July 2011)</p> <p><b>Actions</b></p> <p>Two meetings with project partners during year 3</p>	
<b>Activity 5.11</b> External evaluations		<p><b>Progress</b></p> <p>First external evaluation conducted in March 2011.</p> <p><b>Actions</b></p> <p>Second external evaluation to be conducted in March 2012.</p>	

## Annex 2 Project's full current logframe

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<b>Goal:</b> Effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), as well as related targets set by countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources.			
<b>Sub-Goal:</b> Effective contribution to <i>in situ</i> conservation of cloud forest ecosystem and sustainable use of its components drawing on local ecological knowledge and practice	Long-term conservation and maintenance of the forest, its biological components and ecosystem services	Ecosystem approach-based adaptive management programme in use; trained stakeholders	
<b>Purpose:</b> Oaxacan indigenous voluntary conserved areas (VCAs) enhanced by strengthening the capacity of indigenous people and collaborating researchers to produce a management programme that incorporates local ecological knowledge and community-based research of the cloud forest ecosystem	VCA personnel and NGO staff selected; capacity building commenced by yr 1  New knowledge on biological resources, distribution & management; training advanced by yr 2  CORENCHI VCA draft management programme and pGIS created; training finalised by yr 3  VCA management capacity strengthened by project's end	Evaluations, reports and participant lists from workshops, seminars, forums and exchanges  Databases, reference collections and pGIS in use; reports on workshops and courses  Management programme with georeferenced resource use strategy, codes of conduct and reference to regulations  Evaluation of management programme implementation	Candidates for training proposed by community authorities and NGOs  Environmental and social conditions adequate for collection and analysis of relevant information  Community members, NGOs & research centres participate in research activities and drafting of management programme as expected  Continued community and NGO support for management programme & scientific research
<b>Outputs</b> 1. Management programme for CORENCHI's VCAs	1. Development of CORENCHI's VCA ecosystem approach-based adaptive management programme	1. Management programme; maps; community workshop participant attendance, evaluation and assessment records; field research results	Environmental and social conditions adequate to gather and produce enough information; LGEEPA management strategy guidelines available
2. VCA personnel in 6 Chinantec communities trained along with NGO researchers	2. 18 community members and 6 researchers trained in project development, ethnoecology and social science research methods, law & policy, ecotourism and conservation, community-based	2. Attendance, evaluation and assessment records of community workshops, forums and exchanges; field research results	VCA personnel and NGO researchers recruited and available throughout the project period

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	natural resource management, and information technology		
3. Active promotion of community-based research on local biocultural diversity and dissemination of results	<p>3.a New knowledge and information generated on local knowledge of the cloud forest ecosystem</p> <p>3.b Improvement of infrastructure for community-based research; dissemination of results during six community biodiversity fairs</p> <p>3.c Digital herbaria of at least 100 plant resources of subsistence or commercial interest</p>	<p>3.a Databases &amp; digital photos of natural resources; pGIS; voucher collections</p> <p>3.b Community biological research station, nature refuges and herbaria strengthened and equipped; reports, records and digital photos from biodiversity fairs</p> <p>3.c Digital herbaria distributed in Chinantec communities</p>	<p>VCA personnel motivated &amp; well supervised; collections &amp; pGIS well managed</p> <p>Community cultural centres running and well managed; local people participate in biodiversity fairs</p> <p>Negotiation of Free Prior Informed Consent and Mutually Agreeable Terms for work on plant resources</p>
4. Advanced training received by colleagues at Oaxacan research centres and academic institutions	4. 5 seminars for 15 postgraduate researchers on ethnoecology methods, participatory research, biodiversity law and community agreements, ecotourism and conservation and community-based natural resource management	4. Participant attendance, evaluation and assessment records of advanced seminars; seminar syllabuses and readers	Postgraduate researchers, UK faculty and Mexican counterparts interested in and available for seminars
5. Experience & results shared with Government, NGO & CBO representatives internationally and locally	<p>5.a Promotion of VCAs' importance in the context of implementing the CBD in Mexico</p> <p>5.b 3 seminars given by GDF-Mexico team for 15 government, CBO and NGO participants from Oaxaca</p> <p>5.c 5 secondary and primary school workshops on local biodiversity values</p>	<p>5.a Documents produced; presentations at national and international conferences</p> <p>5.b Participant attendance records and evaluations of advanced seminars; course materials</p> <p>5.c Participant attendance, evaluation and assessment records of workshops; field research results</p>	<p>International interest in community conservation experiences</p> <p>Same 15 participants (or alternates) available for all 3 seminars; community venue found</p> <p>Students and teachers interested and available</p>
<p><b>Activities</b> (details in workplan)</p> <p>1.1 Project implementation widely consulted with communities</p> <p>1.2 Three workshops to gain FPIC and reach community research agreements, codes of conducts and resource transfer accords</p> <p>1.3 Working sessions to develop community-based management programme</p>			

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>1.4 Creation of a management programme document that follows the Ecosystem Approach and the LGEEPA</p> <p>2.1 Training in participatory management programme development and monitoring for CORENCHI authorities and community team</p> <p>2.2 Training in ethnoecology and social science research methods for community team</p> <p>2.3 Training in national and international law and policies on biodiversity and conservation</p> <p>2.4 Training in ecotourism and conservation</p> <p>2.5 Training in community-based natural resource management</p> <p>2.6 Training in Information Technology (Open software, internet, database management) for community team</p> <p>2.7 Training in community mapping and pGIS</p> <p>2.8 Community project evaluations</p> <p>3.1 Community research on physical, biological, social and cultural characteristics of the VCA using participatory and ethnobiology methods</p> <p>3.2 Community registering of biological resources through digital photography and collection of voucher specimens</p> <p>3.3 Production of pGIS based on local knowledge</p> <p>3.4 Organisation of 6 biodiversity fairs</p> <p>3.5 Working closely with local biological research station, nature refuges and community cultural centres to produce and deliver joint results</p> <p>3.6 Production of community digital herbaria of minimum 100 plant resources of subsistence or commercial importance</p> <p>4.1 Advanced seminar on ethnoecology and social science research methods for postgraduate students</p> <p>4.2 Advanced seminar on participatory research for postgraduate students</p> <p>4.3 Advanced seminar on biodiversity law and community agreements for postgraduate students</p> <p>4.4 Advanced seminar on ecotourism and conservation for postgraduate students</p> <p>4.5 Advanced seminar in natural resources community management</p> <p>5.1 Preparation of documents, articles and public presentations for disseminating project results</p> <p>5.2 Presentation of project approach at the VII Mexican Congress of Ethnobiology</p> <p>5.3 Presentation of preliminary results at the XII International Congress of Ethnobiology</p> <p>5.4 Presentation of results at the COP 10 of the CBD</p> <p>5.5 Presentation of results at the 2010 Society of Conservation Biology meeting</p> <p>5.6 Advanced seminar on community conservation for CBOs, NGOs and government representatives</p>			



Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>5.7 Advanced seminar on project results for CBOs, NGOs and government representatives</p> <p>5.8 Advanced seminar on promoting the articulation between NGOs and CBOs towards strengthening community-based conservation</p> <p>5.9 Hosting workshops on local biodiversity values for secondary and primary school students</p> <p>5.10 Meetings with all project partners to analyse development of management programme</p> <p>5.11 External evaluations</p>			
<p><b>Monitoring activities:</b></p> <p>Indicator 1 Number of people attending workshops, seminars, forums and exchanges</p> <p>Indicator 2 Progress of databases, reference collections and pGIS</p> <p>Indicator 3 Results from meetings with all project partners to analyse development of management programme</p>			

### **Annex 3 Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)**

This may include outputs of the project, but need not necessarily include all project documentation. For example, the abstract of a conference would be adequate, as would be a summary of a thesis rather than the full document. If we feel that reviewing the full document would be useful, we will contact you again to ask for it to be submitted.

It is important, however, that you include enough evidence of project achievement to allow reassurance that the project is continuing to work towards its objectives. Evidence can be provided in many formats (photos, copies of presentations/press releases/press cuttings, publications, minutes of meetings, reports, questionnaires, reports etc) and you should ensure you include some of these materials to support the annual report text.

#### **Checklist for submission**

	Check
<b>Is the report less than 5MB?</b> If so, please email to <a href="mailto:Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk">Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk</a> putting the project number in the Subject line.	<b>X</b>
<b>Is your report more than 5MB?</b> If so, please discuss with <a href="mailto:Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk">Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk</a> about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	N/A
<b>Have you included means of verification?</b> You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	<b>X</b>
<b>Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report?</b> If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	N/A
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	<b>X</b>
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	<b>X</b>
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	